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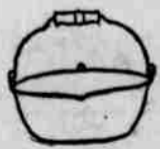
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## CENTRAL POWERS SUFFER FOR FOOD

**Turkey Actually Starving and  
Austria and Germany Hav-  
ing Hard Struggle.**

(International News Service.)  
Washington, June 15.—Turkey is ac-  
tually starving, Germany and Austria  
are having a hard struggle to feed  
themselves and Bulgaria is suffering  
less from a food shortage than any of  
the other central powers, with Hun-  
gary in better shape than either Ger-  
many or Austria.  
This is the summary of a detailed  
survey of the food situation of the cen-  
tral powers, conducted by the depart-  
ment of labor and made public today.  
Politically, the most interesting thing  
revealed by the survey is that the tra-  
ditional hatred between the two parts  
of the dual monarchy has manifested  
itself in the refusal of Hungary to  
share her comparative abundance with  
Austria, and the official and public re-  
sistance of that fact in the latter  
country.  
"Profligate, greed, breakdown of  
transportation and faulty organization  
are big factors in the food situation of  
Germany and her allies," the report  
says.

## CZAR AND KAISER HAD SECRET PACT

**So Charges Indictment, and  
Coming Trial Promises to  
Be Sensational.**

(Copyright, 1918; New York World.)  
London.—Ex-Czar Nicholas' trial  
promises to be a sensational event, the  
correspondent of the Daily Ex-  
press reports, adding:  
"According to the latest news from  
Moscow, the soviet is busy collecting  
the telegrams and letters he sent to  
European monarchs and others, includ-  
ing King Victor Emmanuel of Italy,  
King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King  
Constantine of Greece, King Albert of  
Belgium, the kaiser, the monk Raspu-  
tin and President Poincare.  
"The most remarkable item of the  
indictment is the allegation that the  
ex-czar reached a secret understanding  
with the kaiser during the memorable  
interview at Potsdam. It appears from  
the telegrams and correspondence sent  
by him that during the time of the  
interview he and the kaiser had con-  
cluded a verbal alliance against Eng-  
land and France.  
"It also appears that Nicholas gave  
the kaiser his promise not to hamper  
the German authorities in Turkey  
when Germany sent the military mis-  
sion headed by Anders Pasha."

## SHOULD NOT REGARD U-BOAT RAID SERIOUSLY

**First Sea Lord of British Ad-  
miralty Looks for No Ef-  
fort at Blockade.**

(Associated Press.)  
London, June 15.—German subma-  
rine activity off the Atlantic coast of  
the United States should not be taken  
very seriously, as the Germans prob-  
ably will not attempt a blockade of the  
American shores. This is the opinion  
of Vice-Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss,  
first sea lord of the British admiralty.  
The admiral believes that there is only  
one submarine operating and that the  
purpose of its trip was to frighten the  
Americans.  
German ruthlessness at sea, the first  
sea lord declared, must be met by cen-  
tralized warfare in the North sea and  
the Mediterranean.  
Admiral Wemyss paid tribute to the  
co-operation of the American naval  
forces in European waters. He said  
the American ships not only were sta-  
tioned in the North sea, but also were  
operating in the Mediterranean and off  
Gibraltar.  
In an interview given to Archibald  
S. Hurd, the British naval writer, the  
admiral said:  
"This development should not be  
taken very seriously. If I were in-  
clined to bet, I should say there has  
not been more than one submarine off  
the American coast. I may be wrong,  
but that is the impression I have  
formed."  
Distance Too Great.  
"That conclusion fits in with my in-  
terpretation of the enemy's object.  
"The Germans cannot hope to main-  
tain anything in the character of a  
blockade. The distance is too great  
from their bases.  
"The enemy has merely made a dem-  
onstration with the hope of causing  
us to decentralize our efforts to put  
down the submarine. His object is to  
frighten the American people in the  
hope that they may exert their in-  
fluence on their naval authorities.  
"You will remember that Napoleon  
declared that 'exclusiveness of purpose  
is the secret of great successes and  
great operations.' Now, if the Ger-  
mans could cause a dispersal of naval  
forces this demonstration off the Amer-  
ican coast would achieve its purpose.  
"I hold firmly to two principles. As  
chief of the staff I believe firmly in  
decentralization in administration, but  
I also believe as firmly in the central-  
ization of effort against the enemy.  
"I think it was Admiral Mahan who said  
that the great end of a war fleet is not  
to chase nor to fly, but to control, the  
seas.  
"Now with that statement in mind  
glance at an ordinary school atlas. Any  
submarine to reach the American coast  
has to pass either to the north or south  
of the British Isles or along the Med-  
iterranean, where Gibraltar stands  
sentinel over the narrow exit.  
Must Fight in Narrow Seas.  
"That atlas is illuminating. It in-  
dicates sound strategic methods of  
dealing with the submarine campaign.  
We must fight the U-boat in the nar-  
row seas. In other words we must  
centralize, concentrating all our forces  
in what is really the decisive area.  
"The Germans, you may be sure,  
have been studying the charts and in  
sending one of their so-called subma-  
rine cruisers to the American coast  
they thought to raise an outcry in the  
United States against the policy which  
is now being pursued of fighting the  
submarines in the narrow seas.  
"Well, I judge both from official in-  
formation and cable dispatches that  
they have already failed in their pur-  
pose. It looks as though they had  
merely brought the war home to the  
American people, reminding them in  
this dramatic way that the seas are all  
one and they have a common interest  
with us and all other allies in con-  
quering the power which invented this  
modern form of piracy. It represents  
another defeat for the Germans.  
"We shall have to wait on events  
before final judgment can be formed  
as to whether the enemy will persist  
in this new policy. I am not inclined  
to take the business seriously. It can-  
not be serious in relation to the im-  
mense volume of sea traffic between  
the United States and Europe."

## WOMEN OF AMERICA, THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES NEEDS NURSES!

**Gen. Gorgas Asks You to Do Your Patriotic Duty and Volunteer in  
the Training Schools.**

(By Milton Bronner.)  
Washington.—To all patriotic Amer-  
ican women from 21 to 35 years old  
and anxious to serve Uncle Sam in this  
war—a message:  
"We have in the army about 12,000  
graduate nurses. Before the year is  
over we will need 8,000 more. Next  
year we will have to have at least 10,  
000 more.  
"Now, we don't feel that we can af-  
ford to drain civilian hospitals of all  
their trained nurses. Also we don't  
want to follow the British example  
where untrained women became volun-  
teer nurses' aids. So we have deter-  
mined on an army school of nursing  
attached to each military hospital. Just  
as the civilian hospitals have their  
training schools for nurses.  
"The advantages of this plan are  
threefold:  
"First, we create a great reserve of  
trained nurses upon whom we can  
draw if the war is prolonged.  
"Second, we make for efficiency of  
service in the nursing corps without  
crippling the civilian hospitals.  
"Third, we give a great body of  
women the chance to learn a noble  
profession. If they do not continue at  
it after the war, they are, nevertheless,  
better fitted when they become wives  
and mothers to care for their little  
ones.  
"We expect to establish these training  
schools at various points in the coun-  
try. The course will be free and will  
be for a three-year period. Should the  
war cease before classes are graduated,  
pupils will be given certificates which  
will entitle them to credit at any civil-  
ian hospital training school to which  
they may go.  
"The student nurses will be used  
largely in attending cases at military  
hospitals in the cantonments. As our  
students progress in their training, it  
will be possible to release more gradu-  
ate nurses for service abroad.  
"The American army is the best  
clothed, best fed one in the world. We  
are trying to make it the best doc-  
tored and the best nursed army in the  
world.  
"American physicians are responding  
splendidly to the army's call to the  
colors. I believe American woman-  
hood will do so with equal zeal for  
service.  
"All women interested should make  
their applications to the Army School  
of Nursing, the surgeon-general's of-  
fice, Washington, D. C. If possible, the  
first classes are to be organized about  
July 1.

## TERMS OF TREATY AS TO DRAFT LAW MADE RECENTLY WITH ENGLAND

**United States' Agreement With British Government to Serve as  
Model for Similar Conventions Between Allied Nations.**

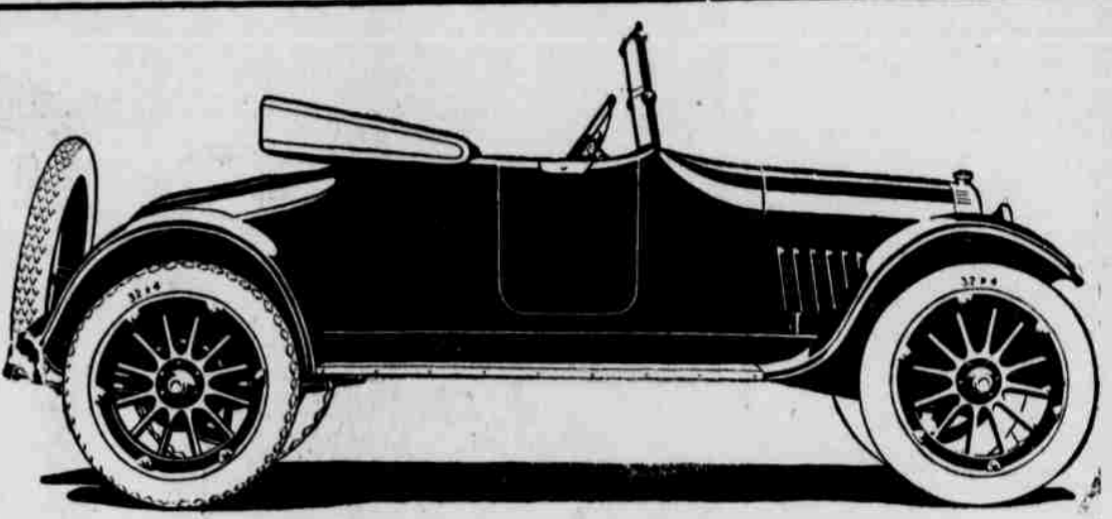
(International News Service.)  
Washington, June 15.—The contents  
of the recently negotiated draft treaty  
between the United States and the  
British government, which is to serve  
as a model for similar conventions be-  
tween all the allied nations, came to  
light today, removing many misunde-  
standings which have arisen on the  
subject.  
It became known for the first time  
that differences over the age limit to  
be applied to the Americans in British  
territory were the chief cause of the  
long delay in completing negotiations.  
It has generally been supposed  
that the question of Irish con-  
scription was holding up final action  
on the treaty.  
Under the terms of the treaty all  
Americans between the ages of 18 and  
49 in British territory would be made  
subject to the draft. This provision  
constituted the chief reason for the  
action of the senate on March 31 in re-  
turning the treaty to the state depart-  
ment for revision.  
Feared More Delay.  
The state department was unable to  
secure the removal of this provision  
from the treaty because of fear that  
it would involve still further delay.  
However, in an exchange of notes be-  
tween Secretary of State Lansing and  
Earl Reading, the British ambassador,  
on June 3, it was agreed that the  
United States government would exer-  
cise the right to exempt by diplomatic  
certificate Americans in Great Britain  
outside the draft age limit in the  
United States.  
As the treaty now stands, no further  
change would be necessary to provide  
for the drafting of all Americans be-  
tween the ages of 18 and 49 should the  
United States later decide to adopt  
such a limit by amendment to the  
draft act.  
The main article in the treaty pro-  
vides:  
"All male citizens of the United  
States in Great Britain and all British  
male subjects in the United States  
shall, unless before the time limited by  
this convention they enlist or enroll in  
the forces of their own country or re-  
turn to the United States or Great  
Britain, respectively, for the purpose  
of military service, be subject to mil-  
itary service and entitled to exemption  
or discharge therefrom under the laws  
and regulations from time to time in  
force of the country in which they are."  
Age Limit 20 to 44 Years.  
"Provided, that in respect to British  
subjects in the United States the ages  
of military service shall be for the  
time being 20 to 44 years, both inclu-  
sive.  
"Provided, however, that no citizen  
of the United States in Great Britain  
and no British subject in the United  
States who, before proceeding to Great  
Britain or the United States, respec-  
tively, was ordinarily resident in a place  
in the possessions of the United States  
or in his majesty's dominions, respec-  
tively, where the law does not impose  
compulsory military service shall, by  
virtue of this convention, be liable to  
military service under the laws and  
regulations of Great Britain or the  
United States, respectively.  
"Provided, further, that in the event  
of compulsory military service being  
applied to any part of his majesty's  
dominions in which military service at  
present is not compulsory, British sub-  
jects who, before proceeding to the  
United States, were ordinarily resident  
in such part of his majesty's domi-  
nions shall thereupon be included with-  
in the terms of this convention."  
The last proviso serves notice that  
Irish subjects of Great Britain living  
in the United States would be made  
subject to the draft immediately upon  
application of the British draft to Ire-  
land.  
Sixty Days Allowed.  
In article III of the treaty it is pro-  
vided that both governments may ex-  
empt their citizens from the applica-  
tion of the treaty by certificate issued  
of each country "upon application or

## STOCKS FALL; TENSION IN AUSTRO-GERMAN AFFAIRS

(Associated Press.)  
Amsterdam, June 15.—On the Am-  
sterdam bourse the journey of Baron  
Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign  
minister to Berlin, is connected with  
the tension in Austro-German affairs.  
It is believed the tension now has be-  
come more critical.  
Austrian exchange receded a full  
point on the bourse Friday.  
HOW SHE BANISHES BACKACHE  
Mrs. Effie H. Kleppe, Averill, Minn.,  
writes: "I was at a sanitarium three  
weeks at one time, two weeks another  
time, for rheumatism and kidney trou-  
ble and got no relief. On my return  
home I began using Foley Kidney Pills  
and found immediate relief, a half bot-  
tle completed the cure." This is fur-  
ther proof that these wonderful pills  
give relief where other treatments fail.  
Unequalled for weak, sore, aching kid-  
neys, bladder, back, muscles or joints.  
Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga,  
Tenn.—(Adv.)

the fact that it had been so modified as  
to make it applicable "to citizens of the  
United States in Great Britain or Can-  
ada within the age limits which might  
hereafter be adopted for compulsory  
military service in the United States."  
Under part II of the treaty, agree-  
ments of the same character as in part  
I are entered into with Canada.

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your daily calls, and you actually do  
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sist it.

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—starts quickly, handles easily—and  
on the straightaway it makes the wind  
whistle.

The high-speed overhead-valve Oak-  
land engine delivers 44 full horse-  
power, and the sturdily constructed

Oakland chassis "carries" on with  
sureness and safety.

It's money in your pocket to buy this  
Oakland Roadster because it gives  
from 18 to 25 miles on a gallon of gas-  
oline, and service of 8,000 to 12,000  
miles on tires is frequently reported.

The long, sweeping curve at the back  
gives the whole car a very smart ap-  
pearance and underneath is the kind  
of large luggage compartment that  
always looks good to roadster users.  
Let me show you this Oakland Sensible  
Six Roadster—and demonstrate it with  
a spin at your convenience.

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Roadster .....	\$1,050	Sedan—Unit Body .....	\$1,550
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